



Wind Powering America State Activities

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DOE Regional Offices









Goal / Objectives

GOAL

Nurture State Wind Markets

OBJECTIVES

- Education / Outreach
- Partnerships
- Assistance
- Replication of Successes







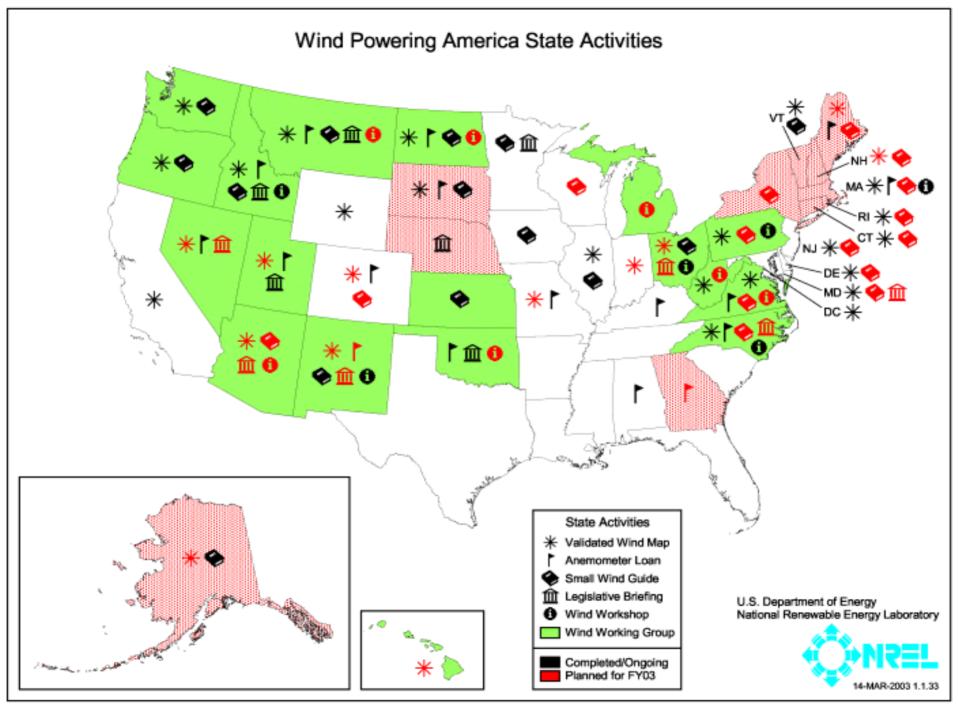
Approach

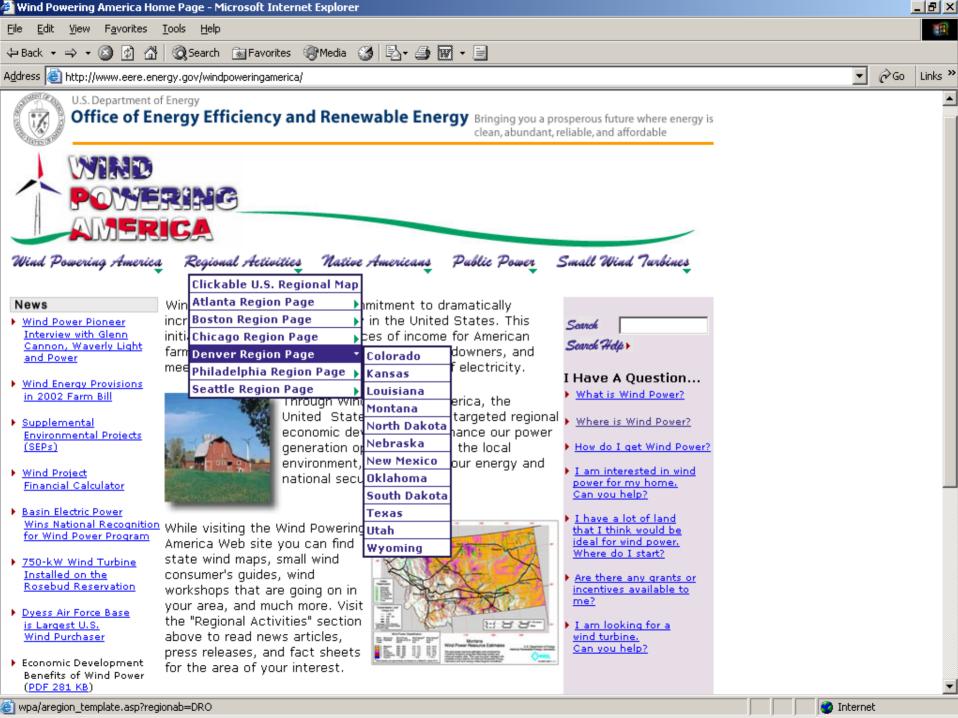
WPA Core Team

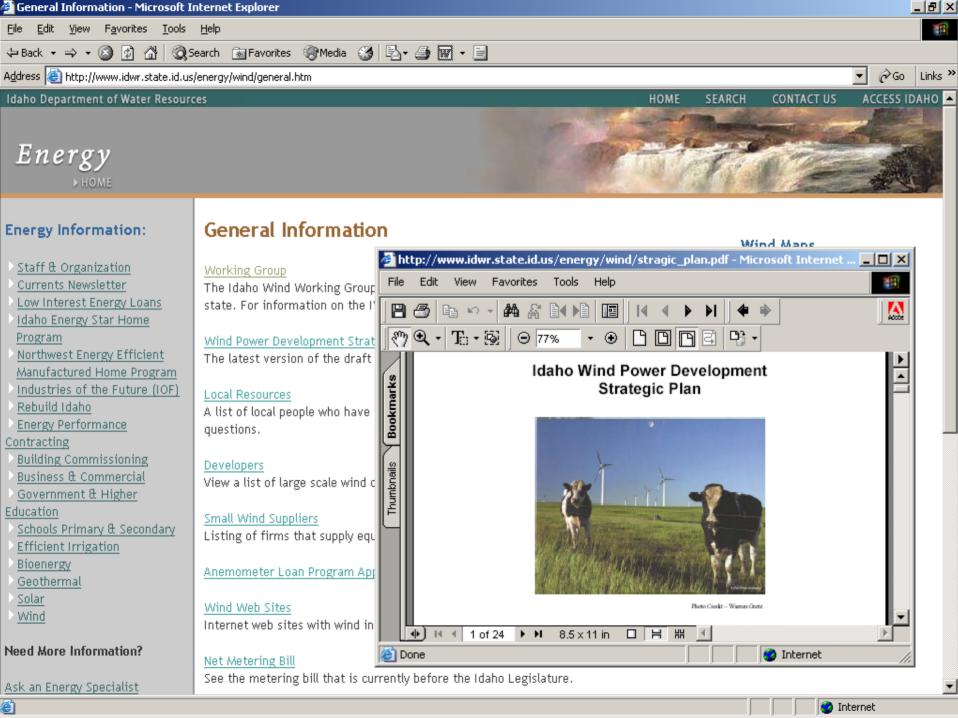
- Regional Offices, NREL, SANDIA, INEEL, DOE-HQ, WAPA, Advisors
- State Working Groups
 - State Energy Office, State Coalition

Activities

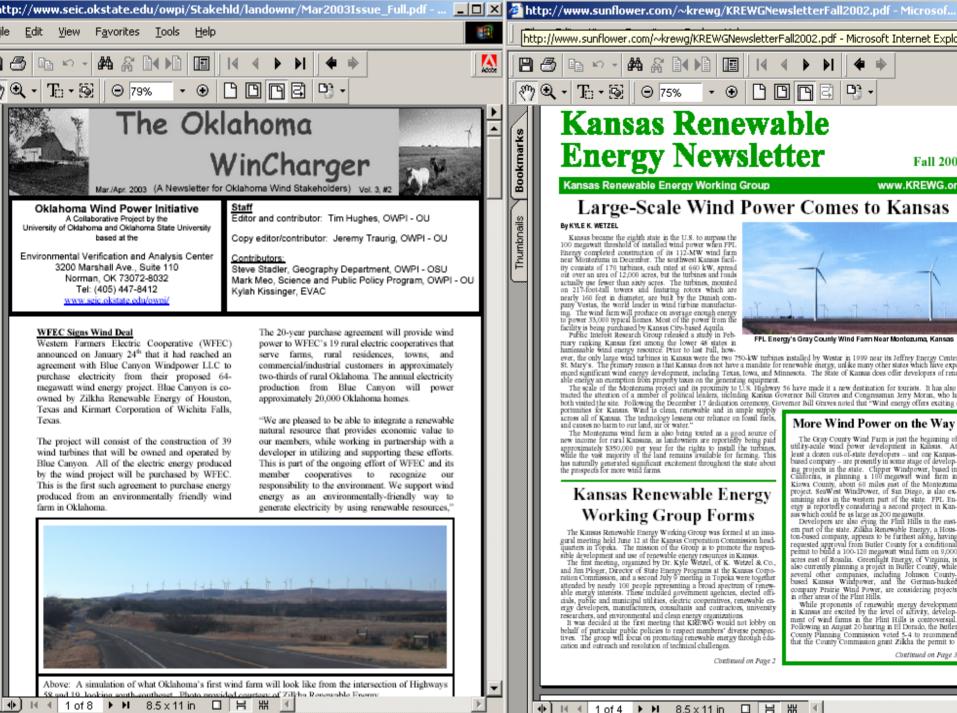
- Wind Workshops
- Legislator Briefings
- Wind Working Groups
- Wind Maps
- Anemometer Loans
- Air Quality SEPs
- Small Wind Guidebooks
- SBC/RPS Support
- Regional WCC
- Rural Outreach











Kansas Renewable **Energy Newsletter**

Fall 200

Kansas Renewable Energy Working Group

www.KREWG.or

Large-Scale Wind Power Comes to Kansas

Kansas became the eighth state in the U.S. to surpass the 100 megawatt threshold of installed wind power when FPL Energy completed construction of its 112-MW wind farm near Montezuma in December. The southwest Kansas facility consists of 170 turbines, each rated at 660 kW, spread out over an area of 12,000 acres, but the turbines and roads actually use fewer than sixty acres. The turbines, mounted on 217-foot-tall towers and featuring rotors which are nearly 160 feet in diameter, are built by the Dunish compuny Vestas, the world leader in wind turbine manufacturing. The wind farm will produce on average enough energy to power 33,000 typical homes. Most of the power from the

facility is being purchased by Kansas City-based Aquila. Public Interest Research Group released a study in Febmary ranking Kansas first among the lower 48 states in hamessable wind energy resource. Prior to last Fall, how-

FPL Energy's Gray County Wind Farm Near Monteguma, Kansas

ever, the only large wind turbines in Kansus were the two 750-kW turbines installed by Wester in 1999 near its Jeffrey Energy Center St. Mary's. The primary reason is that Kansus does not have a mandate for renewable energy, unlike many other states which have expe

St. Mary's. The primary reason is that Kansia does not have a mandate for renewable energy, in the many other states which have experienced significant wind energy development, including Texas, Iowa, and Minnesota. The State of Kansia does not developers of reniable energy an exemption from properly taxes on the generating equipment.

The scale of the Montecuma project and its proximity to U.S. Highway 56 have made it a new destination for tourists. It has also tracted the attention of a number of political leaders, including Kansias Governor Bill Grawes and Congressman Jerry Moran, who he both visited the site. Following the December 17 dedication corremony, Governor Bill Grawes noted that "Wind energy offers exciting portunities for Kansia. Wind is clean, renewable and in ample supply across all of Kansia. The technology lessens our reliance on focal fuels.

More Wind Power on the Way

The Montezuma wind farm is also being touted as a good source of new income for rural Kansans, as landowners are reportedly being paid approximately \$350,000 per year for the rights to install the turbines, while the vast majority of the land remains available for farming. This has naturally generated significant excitement throughout the state about the prospects for more wind farms.

Kansas Renewable Energy Working Group Forms

The Kansus Renewable Energy Working Group was formed at an inau-gural meeting held June 12 at the Kansus Corporation Commission headquarters in Topeka. The mission of the Group is to promote the respon-

sible development and use of renewable energy resources in Kansas.

The first meeting, organized by Dr. Kyle Wetzel, of K. Wetzel & Co., and Jim Ploger, Director of State Energy Programs at the Kansas Comparation Commission, and a second July 9 meeting in Topeka were together nation Commission, and a second July's meeting in Topical were together stitended by nearly 100 people representing a broad spectrum of renew-able energy interests. These included government agencies, elected offi-cials, public and municipal utilizies, electric cooperatives, renewable e-ergy developers, manufacturers, consultants and contractors, university researchers, and environmental and clean energy organizations. It was decided at the first meeting that KREWG would not lobby on

behalf of particular public policies to respect members' diverse perspectives. The group will focus on promoting renewable energy through education and outreach and resolution of technical challenges.

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The Gray County Wind Farm is just the beginning of utility-scale wind power development in Kansas. At least a dozen out-of-state developers - and one Kansas-based company - are presently in some stage of developing projects in the state. Clipper Windpower, bessel in California, is planning a 100 megawait wind farm in Kiowa County, about 60 miles east of the Montezuma project. SeaWest WindPower, of San Diego, is also examining sites in the western part of the state. FPL Eneray is reportedly considering a second project in Kan-

as which could be as large as 200 megawaits.

Developers are also eying the Flint Hills in the eastem part of the state. Zilkha Renewable Energy, a Houston-based company, appears to be furthest along, having requested approval from Butler County for a conditional permit to build a 100-120 megawatt wind farm on 9,000 acres east of Rosalia. Greenlight Energy, of Virginia, is also currently planning a project in Butler County, while several other companies, including Johnson County-based Kansas Windpower, and the German-backed company Prairie Wind Power, are considering projects in other areas of the Flint Hills.

While proponents of renewable energy development in Kansas are excited by the level of activity, development of wind farms in the Plint Hills is controversial Following an August 20 hearing in El Derado, the Butler County Planning Commission voted 5-4 to recommend that the County Commission grant Zikha the permit to

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